

The convolution which was placed immediately to the outer side of the sagittal convolution was the *mediolateral* or *2nd external convolution* (*mle*). It extended forward to the coronal fissure where it formed a tortuous fold—the *coronal gyrus*; on the vertex it was narrow, but as it passed backwards it formed a broad tortuous convolution, subdivided by sulci, which assisted the sagittal convolution in forming the posterior boundary of the hemisphere. Between the mediolateral and sagittal convolutions was the *mediolateral fissure* (*ml*); it was not continuous with the coronal fissure in either hemisphere, and on the right side both it and the sagittal and suprasylvian convolutions were so pushed inwards by the highly tortuous suprasylvian convolution, that it approached close to the mesial longitudinal fissure.

The corpus callosum and the other mesial structures in the cerebrum were then divided longitudinally, and the pons and cerebellum were removed by cutting through the crura cerebri. The convolutions and sulci on the mesial and tentorial surfaces were thus exposed, and the following arrangement was recognised. The corpus callosum (*ccl*) was 44 mm. long; posteriorly it had a rounded free end or splenium, whilst anteriorly it bent down to the base of the brain to form the genu; it could be easily torn up into transverse fasciculi of nerve fibres. A septum lucidum occupied the hollow of the genu between it and the fornix. The *splenial fissure* (*sp*), Krueg, was well marked. It commenced immediately behind the lobus hippocampi and curved backwards, upwards, and then forwards behind the splenium, from which it was separated by the gyrus hippocampi; it then ran forwards above the corpus callosum, but separated from it by the callosal convolution, and was continuous at the anterior end of the hemisphere with the crucial fissure. It was not interrupted in its course in either hemisphere by a superficial bridging convolution. An offshoot of this fissure was prolonged upwards and forwards to the sagittal border of the hemisphere 31 mm. behind the crucial fissure. Sixteen mm. below the splenium the splenial fissure gave origin to a branch which I have named the *postero-horizontal fissure* (*ph*); it ran horizontally backwards almost as far as the posterior border of the hemisphere. The *hippocampal fissure* (*h*) was situated between the hippocampal gyrus and the tænia hippocampi, and curved round the splenium to become continuous with the *callosal fissure*, which separated the callosal convolution from the corpus callosum.

These fissures marked out very distinctly an arched convolution, the *great limbic lobe* of Broca,¹ comparable with the *gyrus fornicatus* of human anatomy, which may conveniently be divided into *callosal* and *hippocampal* convolutions, the latter of which terminated in the *uncinate gyrus* or *lobus hippocampi*.² The lobus hippocampi (*lh*) was the inferior end of the gyrus fornicatus, and formed the inner part of the posterior lip of the

¹ Strictly speaking, Broca's term "le grand lobe limbique" includes also the olfactory lobe, *i.e.*, the olfactory bulb, peduncle, tuber, and roots.

² Lobus pyriformis or natiform protuberance of some authors.